

2015 U.S. National Report to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference

US Support for Nuclear Security

Multilateral Nuclear Security Efforts

- The United States launched the Nuclear Security Summit process in 2009. The Summits have resulted in efforts to 1) reduce the amount of dangerous nuclear material globally, 2) improve security of nuclear material and radioactive sources, and 3) improve international cooperation to reduce the threat posed by nuclear terrorism:
 - Removed and disposed of approximately 3 metric tons of vulnerable Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) and plutonium;
 - Completely eliminated HEU and separated plutonium within the borders of eleven countries and Taiwan;
 - Successfully converted 24 HEU nuclear reactors in 14 countries to Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) fuel use or verified those reactors as shut down;
 - Helped secure 218 buildings in 5 countries storing weapons-usable nuclear materials through physical security upgrades;
 - Equipped over 550 international sites with radiation detection systems to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear and radiological material;
- Since 2010, the United States has provided approximately \$59 million to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund and supported IAEA efforts by supplying extensive expert assistance.

Bilateral Nuclear Security Efforts

- The United States has:
 - Converted from HEU to LEU or verified the shutdown of 92 civilian research reactors and isotope production facilities.
 - Assisted 26 countries and Taiwan with the elimination of all HEU on their territories.
 - Assisted with the downblending of 16.8 metric tons of civil HEU.
 - Spent nearly \$160 million on counterproliferation programs.

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**U. S. DELEGATION TO THE
2015 NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION
TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE**

